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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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OFFICE
Corner of Street and School Streets.
(Court House Block).

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Superior Judge..... Wm. H. Virden.
County Clerk and Tax Collector..... M. J. Cady.
County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder..... John D. Murphy.
Treasurer..... Joseph A. Brown.
District Attorney..... H. M. Eddy.
Sheriff..... William Calne.
Coroner & Public Administrator..... William Stewart.
Superintendent of Schools..... Corneil A. Alenara.
Superior, Second District..... William Calne.
Superior, Third District..... William Stewart.
Superior, Fourth District..... William Stewart.
Superior, Fifth District..... Henry A. Pitt.
Board of Supervisors holds regular sessions on the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the first Monday of January, April, July and October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAS. F. GARDNER,
(Late Receiver U. S. Land Office).

LAND AND MINE ATTORNEY.

SACRAMENTO.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
224 J Street—Room 1, Next door to U. S. Land Office.

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General Hardware

CABINETS.

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THE OLD-FASHIONED ORACLE.

It stands beside me now—the dear old-fashioned Oracle.
My sainted mother bellowed long ago.
As she crooned a low sweet tune, o'er her rosy sleepy darlings.
While she rocked the cradle gently, to and fro.

How white I dimly dream to-night, fond memories steal o'er me.
Dear childhood days—all radiant with bloom!
What happy pictures do I see—what sweetly smiling faces!
Within the cheerful light of mother's room!

Without the latticed window-pane, sweet opening eyes enshowered;
There a rainbow played all day in calm content.
And then I'd dream of glory vines, all treasured with treasured.
Their wistful beauty with the roses blent.

And oh! would the long soft grass, through days of summer weather,
Our playhouse grew 'neath grapevines' cooling shade.
And when at last the glow-worms came with their tiny dawning,
We thought them glow-worms came with their tiny dawning.

Fair childhood days! Don't home of yore, where once the sun shone brightest!
Though times have hushed thy notes of merriment.
Thou art no more—the face so dear, that best of all our life about us.

Can never, never more forgotten be!
What dreams the fabled of us then—each was a dream of the past.
Soft, sunny curls, and radiant, wondering eyes.
The little forms that clung and clasped, the darling baby's prattle.

Woe of life's dawn from paradise!
O memories sweet! ye shine between the sad and glad years of sorrow.
And when I dream of dear ones that to me: So long ago, the old sweet tune, above my dream of the past.

And as God's sunlight o'er its memory,
—O of Homekeeping.

AN ALABAMA JUDGE.

Justice of the Peace Denison's Many Queer Decisions.

For Eighteen Years He Defied All Laws Trying Murder Cases and Divorce Suits and Resigned at Last to the Burrow of All.

An Alabama merchant, says the New York Evening Sun, who lived many years in a country town in that state, entertained a party of friends last night with some stories of an old countryman who held the office of justice of the peace down there for many years.

"Jerry Denison didn't know anything about law books—never read one in his life," he said, "but he had a big heart and loyal head. His neighbors all loved him, and when he was elected justice of the peace in Mulberry township, Ala., they knew he would deal out pure and unadulterated justice without any legal tricks or formalities. Jerry held the office eighteen years, being re-elected eight times without opposition.

"Three different governors threatened to remove him, five grand juries investigated him, but every time he came out with colors flying, and Judge Denison, as every body called him, became one of the best-known men in the state.

"The judge's library consisted of a Bible, a term book and an almanac, but in time he picked up a score or more of legal phrases from the lawyers who practiced in his court. He had little patience with lawyers, especially when they attempted to secure a ruling in their client's favor on legal technicalities.

"When his neighbors quarreled and threatened to go to law, Judge Denison always advised them to settle the matter outside of court if possible, and save costs. If they persisted and brought suit, he often made them regret their failure to take his advice by his bill for costs. When people went to law in his court somebody had to pay the costs.

"Laws were often exhausted his patience by asking a witness seemingly unnecessary questions, and then he would take a hand, and either ask the questions himself or answer for the witness.

"No case was too large or too small for Judge Denison. He tried men for murder and let them off with a fine of ten dollars and costs, granted divorces, sentenced prisoners to six and twelve months' hard labor on his own farm, and enforced the sentence. He also tried cases resulting from family quarrels, suits for debts of ten cents, suits that had no legal basis or status; in fact, all was just that came to his mill.

"One day a case was on trial and the plaintiff's lawyer was asking the witness unnecessary questions. Tom Simpson, one of the judge's neighbors, took the stand and the lawyer began: 'What did I understand you to say your name was?'

"Tom Simpson."

"Mr. Simpson, where do you reside?" Here Judge Denison interrupted, and turning to the lawyer, said: 'His name is Tom Simpson; he lives on Turkey creek; moved there from Winston county fourteen years ago; he owes me four dollars and six bits; been owing it nigh on to a year now; he married old man Seth Allen's gal Nancy.'

"Maybe you know Seth; he's a brother of Steve Allen that ran for sheriff two years ago. Seth lives at the old Isaacson place; bought it from Dan Smith; give him four hundred dollars and a upturned hoe for it. Now go on with the case, Mr. Lawyer, and Tom, mind you tell the truth. I knowed your old daddy 'fore you was borned, and I honest man than old Bill Simpson never breathed the breath of life."

"After this complete biography of

the witness the lawyer proceeded directly to the facts of the case.

"The first murder case Judge Denison ever tried was that of a negro who had killed another colored man. The murdered man had a bad reputation, and there was some provocation for the deed. When the case was called the defendant had two lawyers and a score of witnesses, while numerous friends of the dead man were present to see that justice was done. Judge Denison did not propose to waste valuable time on negroes, so he called on the prisoner to stand up.

"Now, there ain't no use denyin' that you killed that negro," he said, "for they say the proof's all agin' you; but he needed killin' agin' as bad as anyone in this settlement, and I guess everybody's glad to be rid of him. But courts can't work for nothin', prisoner, so I'll fine you ten dollars and costs."

"The fine was paid, and while this disposition of the case excited some comment nothing was ever done about it, the people of the neighborhood seeming to agree with Judge Denison that it was a good way to get rid of the negro.

"The judge had more respect for the Bible than he had for the law, and when a case appeared as witnesses in his court he made them kiss the almanac. 'I don't allow no reflections cast on the Bible in this court,' he explained one day when a lawyer objected to having colored witnesses sworn on the almanac.

"Judge Denison's form of oath and his form of the marriage ceremony were brief and not exactly according to the code, but both were effective. When he administered the oath to a witness he said: 'You swear here, in the presence of God 'Amity and this court to tell the truth, so help you Jesus, Amen!'

"His marriage ceremony was something like this: 'John, you love this woman? Mary, you love this man? Then you are man and wife, and the cost's two dollars.'

"His first divorce case came up after he had been in office eight years, and the principals happened to be a couple he had united in marriage some five years before. The husband was the plaintiff and the wife had engaged a lawyer. When the husband told how his wife had pulled his hair, boxed his ears and then went to a candy pulling with another man Judge Denison promptly declared them 'put asunder according to the law and the Gospel.'

"But, your honor, you have no jurisdiction in this case," suggested the defendant's attorney.

"No what?" asked the judge, sternly.—"no man had ever before dared question one of his decisions.

"You have no authority in this case. The law does not give a justice of the peace power to grant a divorce."

"Didn't I marry this couple?"

"Yes, but—"

"Then I'll unmarry 'em, an' you are fined ten dollars for bein' in contempt of this court. I'd like to see the law that gives me the power to splice people an' then say I can't unsplice 'em when they've got Scriptural proof!"

"The decision stood and no appeal was ever taken.

"In the trial of a suit for damages where the plaintiff claimed to have been wronged in a horse swap the defendant demanded a jury to try the case and Judge Denison had a jury summoned. It was summer and court was held in the shade of a big oak tree that day because the judge's office was too small to hold all the spectators.

When the evidence was all taken the jury retired to a thick clump of bushes some distance away to make up their verdict. At the end of an hour they returned and reported that they could not agree.

"But you must agree," said the judge, and he sent them back to the seclusion of the bushes. Again they returned without a verdict and reported that eight were for the plaintiff and four for the defendant.

"Well, that's a verdict. A majority always rules in this country," and the judge entered a verdict for the plaintiff on his docket.

"Once a negro was on trial before Judge Denison for carrying concealed weapons. He had a lawyer who wanted to prove that the prisoner's life had been threatened, and under such circumstances the law allowed him to carry weapons. The evidence all in, the lawyer arose with a book in his hand and said: 'May it please your honor, I have a recent decision of the supreme court in a case similar in every way to this one, and the court ordered the acquittal of the defendant.'

"Then I'll overrule the supreme court an' fine the defendant fifty dollars an' costs."

"Once a civil case was tried by Denison, in which two lawyers were employed. When the evidence was all in, the attorneys held a brief consultation to decide upon the order in which they should speak. As the first one rose to address the court, Denison cut him short by saying: 'Now you fellows just wait till I decide this case an' then you can spout law all day if you want to.'

"Vagrants of all degrees, and every man charged with a criminal offense who was not able to pay a fine, Denison would sentence to terms of hard labor on his farm.

The redeeming features of Judge Denison's remarkable administration of justice was that he usually managed to get at the truth of a case, and never allowed any legal technicalities to influence his decisions. If a man was guilty he was punished in some way, and if innocent he was discharged. True, the judge decided a great many cases over which the laws of the state gave him no jurisdiction, and in many ways he violated the letter of the statutes, but as his decisions were usually just from a moral standpoint, they were allowed to stand.

"Several times dissatisfied parties to civil suits and lawyers called the attention of the governor or the grand jury to Denison's method of doing business, but every investigation resulted in a vindication for the judge. Once he was called before a grand jury and asked if he knew what law was.

"Yes," he answered, "law is a lot of stuff put in books by lawyers to keep honest people out of their rights."

"The jury thought this definition was so near the truth that they allowed the judge to go. After eighteen years' service he declined to accept the office again, to the regret of his friends."

BILLINGS AND COOINGS.

Don't Stop!—Overhead—"George, you're the worst first I ever knew. Don't Stop! Look out for my hair! Oh, George!"—Harvard Lampoon.

ETHEL—"Don't you like those sofas that have just come enough for two?"—Maud—"Yes, but I like those that have hardly room enough for two far better."

JACQUES—"It may seem presumptuous for me to ask for your hand; I know that I am poor in money but I am very rich in love."—Millicent—"Yes; well, where can you hire a flat with that?"—Boston Courier.

SWEET BUT EMPT.—"Miss Simcox—These compliments, Mr. Bulfinch, are very pretty, but they remind me so much of the placard in a new apartment house."—Bulfinch—"What is that?"—Miss Simcox—"Empty suites."—Boston Courier.

"And you think I will never tire of you, George? Never cease to regard you with affection?" "You never will. You are altogether too sweet to sour on me." She smiled, blushed, cast down her eyes and the kiss he had been begging for was granted.—N. Y. Press.

PECULIARITIES OF PEOPLES.

AMERICANS ARE THE GREATEST MEAT EATERS.
The Zulus of south Africa are fond of eating carrion.
The favorite dish of the aborigines of Australia is the intestines of animals.

The Indians of Alaska are reported to be fond of strawberries soaked in seal oil.
In the Solomon Islands the market quotation on a "good quality" wife is ten thousand coconuts.

One of the peculiar customs of the East Indian coolies called Lascars is the putting of a ring on the great toe when they marry.

The colonists of Topolobampo, Africa, are troubled with tarantulas, centipedes, scorpions, mosquitos, gnats, buffalo flies, fleas and bedbugs.

PREPARATION OF SOUPS.

Soup should never be kept in metal vessels.
A LARGE fire and quick boiling are great enemies of good soup.
The liquor in which fresh meat has been boiled should always be used as stock.

CREAM or milk, when put into soups, should be boiled separately, strained and added boiling.
The flavor of rich brown soups will be brought out better if a small piece of sugar be added to it.

All general soup stock should be simply made and the flavoring ingredients added each day as the variety is decided upon.

LITERARY PEOPLE.

THE pope has sent a beautifully bound copy of his discussion of the labor question to all rulers in Europe.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS has written an introduction to an English edition of Schopenhauer's "Life of Tassie" / Over-

JULIAN HAWTHORNE believes that speech is a very bungling and inadequate method of conveying thought, and that the language of a future will consist in facial expression rather than in words.

JORI CHANDLER HARRIS' wife is the author's best assistant. She looks over his manuscripts before they go out, often advises upon them, and keeps a scrapbook filled with press notices of her husband's published writings.

"It Was a Mistake."
"O'Rafferty," said Judge Duffy, of the New York police court, "your wife swears you struck her with great violence."

"Well, great violence, when there is devil a fiddle, big or little, on the premises," she retorted so much entertained, you honor. It was wild me boot that I rebuked her."—Texas Sifters.

"Temporarily."
"I've just put the case," Judge Duffy, of the New York police court, "your wife swears you struck her with great violence."

FACTS ABOUT WAVES.

Some Figures Regarding the Height of Water Mountains.
It is not uncommon in prose works to read of mountainous waves. Exact measurements seldom confirm first impressions. Scoresby found that forty feet was the height from trough to crest of the largest waves measured by him in the North Atlantic and in a cyclonic storm, when bound for Australia in the Royal Charter.

This has long been accepted as the extreme limit of wave height. Capt. Kiddie, a well-known and experienced sailor, has, however, encountered waves at sea which were seventy feet high. The late Admiral Fitzroy had previously observed waves as high; and some observations made at Ascension in 1830 support these authorities.

In 1849 her majesty's ship Inconstant was sailing with her stern upon the crest and her bow in the depression between two successive waves, and the wave ahead was observed exactly level with her foremast yard, just seventy-seven feet above the water line.

On the 31st of July, 1858, the Cunard ship Umbria was struck by a wave not less than fifty feet high, which did much damage. Two days before the Wilson River Martello had a similar experience: an enormous solitary wave struck her, completely submerging the decks. The Martello was much smaller, and more deeply laden than the Umbria. No connection could be traced between these waves, which were not noted in the dailies as tidal waves although of altogether different origin.

In October, 1881, the Italian bark Rosina had all hands, except one man who was ill in his bunk, swept off her decks by a wave which broke on board as they were shortening sail during a heavy squall in mid-Atlantic. The British bark Undine had one watch washed overboard and her captain killed under similar circumstances.

It said that the massive bell of the Bishop Rock was wrenched from its fastenings by the momentum of driving seas in a gale of wind, and the galleys containing it thickly strewn with sand, although one hundred feet above high-water mark.

Recently gave six hundred feet as the maximum length of sea waves, but there are many longer. Mr. Douglas, when building lighthouses on the coast of Cornwall, noticed waves thirteen hundred feet long from crest to crest.—Chambers' Journal.

THE SMUGGLER'S RUSE.
How He Turned Informer in Order to Escape the Customs Officers.
"Madam," he said to the burxom-looking lady passenger with whom he had conversed quite often during the trip across the "big pond," as he called it, "I have a very kind-hearted man, sir," he stammered.

He bowed and tried to look more so in order to invite her confidence.

"If I were to tell you a secret," she continued, "which I find too much to keep to myself, would you, oh, would you, keep it inviolable?"

"I know it already, my dear madam," said he. "It's lace, is it not?"

She uttered a little shriek and then looked wildly and suspiciously at him.

"Oh, sir," she cried, "it's only ten pounds' worth. Please forgive me just this once and I'll never attempt to smuggle again. As it is I wish I were dead."

"My dear madam," he returned, kindly but firmly, "here we are and the officer has his eye upon us. I must do my duty."

Then he pointed out the burxom lady to the legitimate authority, saw her fined and dismissed with a sharp reprimand after the lace had been taken away from her. Then, having given up his enunciation as an informer to the subordinate officials, he quietly followed the lady to her hotel, gave her lace twice the value of that she had lost, returned the amount of her fine and explained the matter as follows:

"You, my dear madam, had ten pounds' worth of smuggled lace secreted about your person. I had nearly fifty times that amount, so I turned informer to ward off suspicion from myself. You have too expressive a countenance for a smuggler and the officer would have detected you anyway, even if I did, without my assistance. And now, madam," he continued, "if you are not satisfied with this explanation of my conduct, or if you still feel aggrieved or injured by what I have done, pray take more lace, for here is lots of it." It is needless to say that the burxom lady was satisfied and before the two minutes passed they were the best of friends.

Insurance Terms.
A prominent life insurance man addressing the alumni of Bellevue medical college in New York the other day gave them some "pointers" on making out proofs of death for insurance companies.

"When you are absolutely, truly," he said, "say it's the 'grip.' Don't say it's malaria—I think the public has caught on to that. When a man dies of delirium tremens put it down as 'congestion of the brain.' And if he dies from drunkard's liver call it 'cirrhosis.'"

Anyone who has examined lists of insured persons who have died will have noticed that "congestion of the brain" and "cirrhosis of the liver" are really frequent causes of death.

WOMEN OF MANY TYPES.

WHEN a young Chicago street-car conductor suddenly sickened on his trip the other day, his sweetheart donned his cap and collected fares until relieved at the end of the run.

A woman who was killed in a runaway accident at Waterville, Me., in life had red hair, but when her body was taken up it was found that her hair had turned to a very dark brown, probably through fright.

Five years ago a St. Louis girl was caught by her mother being kissed by a painter at work on the house. The old lady rushed out and pulled the girl into the house. That was the last anyone saw of the girl. Since then her room is locked and the shutters tied and no one sees her.

A woman appeared at College Point, L. I., a few days ago with a beautiful collection of birds, which she called Australian warblers. She sold them rapidly at one dollar each. The birds turned out to be common English sparrows, with their feathers artistically painted.

A FORKSTON (Pa.) woman has applied for a divorce because she is compelled to fight wildcats too often. The part of the country where she and her husband live is infested with these animals, and as he refuses to move, she wants to leave him. She says that in the last three years she has killed forty-three cats.

ART AND LITERATURE.
The proportion of Anglo-Saxon words in the English Bible is ninety-seven per cent. of the whole.

The Metropolitan museum of art has enriched its collection of antique bronzes by a statuette of Hercules. The diminutive hero stands four inches in height.

Congressman BELDEN has offered to build and give to the city of Syracuse, N. Y., a fireproof library and art building to cost not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The French club of Brussels intends to give a medieval tourney, with all proper appointments, knights in armor, heralds at arms, galleries with ladies, comprised on horses, and the rest.

At a recent art sale in Florence the so-called throne of Giuliano de Medici (a sort of sofa, with a high back supported by columns), carved by Baccio d'Agnolo in the sixteenth century, was sold to an Englishman for \$7,000.

The Philosophical society of Berlin offers a prize of 1,000 marks (\$20) for the best essay on the relation of philosophy to the empirical sciences of nature. The essay may be written in German, French, English or Latin, and must be sent in before April 1, 1893.

A BEAUTIFUL piece of sculpture from ancient Ephesus has reached the British museum. The relief forms part of a marble bull, the head being exquisitely carved, while the figure of a griffin appears on the body. It is supposed to be two thousand years old.

SIGHTS OF THE COMING FAIR.
The National Lithographers' association has decided to make an extensive exhibit of lithography.

Plans for the new life-saving station, which will be a part of the United States government's exhibit, have been completed.

An international exposition regatta is talked of as one of the attractions of the world's fair. It is believed that the great oarsmen of the world can easily be induced to participate in such an event.

LIEUT. SAFFORD, special expedition commissioner to Peru, has secured a collection of Indian antiquities found in the graves of the tribes that inhabited the coast region of northern Peru before the conquest.

The visitor to the exposition will have an opportunity of learning, among other things, just how a first-rate post office is managed. A working model of such an office will be a part of the United States government exhibit.

PHILIPPE TRACY, the celebrated panorama artist who painted the "Battle of Gettysburg" and other great works of the kind, wants to paint for the exposition a huge panorama that shall illustrate the life of Columbus from his birth to his death.

A Cramentones Fad.
According to the Jewellers' Review the latest craze is to order one's cramentones and use it as an ornament till it should happen to be wanted. All the large china shops confess to having had several orders lately, while silversmiths have been equally favored. An enthusiastic "cramentonist" has a couple of delightful little old silver urns which ornament his sideboard, and should any guest happen to admire they are told that those are for their host's ashes, which are to be divided and sent to two valued friends in these fascinating little cases.

A Willow with a Pedigree.
When Alexander Pope visited the Orient nearly two centuries ago, he obtained a slip of one of the willows beside the waters of Babylon, whereon the children of Israel hung their harps in the days of captivity. Planting the wand upon his return to England, he secured a thrifty tree in time. From this latter Martha Washington procured a twig, which it is said she brought to Arlington Heights, with the same result. And now a tree grown from a slip taken from hers has just been planted in the Indiana state-house grounds.

CHRONICLE UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 12, 1891.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A. F. Bryant left for San Francisco on Monday by private conveyance to Carson. E. B. Burkham, of Jordan, accompanied him. On his return Mr. Bryant will be accompanied by his sister Mrs. Harridan, of Boston, and possibly by another sister, who is expected from Boston, and by Mrs. W. Searles, of San Francisco, Mrs. Bryant's sister, on a visit.

W. O. Parker and wife returned from Topeka on Saturday evening last.

T. B. Riskey was here the first of the week.

D. M. Barnett, Joseph Carney and Geo. H. Adams, of Antelope, were here most of the week.

R. G. Watkins and wife were up from Antelope this week.

D. E. Jones and wife, of Jordan, are in town.

Samuel Fales and wife, and Mrs. Hampton were here this week.

Wm. Badley, of Antelope, was in town on Wednesday.

A. B. Kilpatrick has removed his family from Cameron to Sweetwater, that his boy may go to school.

Amel Cary, of San Leandro, nephew of Mrs. Jesse N. Summers; and Warren S. Perkins, of Modesto, nephew of Mrs. E. M. Folger; campers, arrived here on Wednesday, went to Twin Lakes on Friday, and this morning left for home, via the Sonora road.

Judge Arnot is expected to arrive this afternoon by Gellett's stage.

Sheriff Cody is returning from the East, and is expected home on Tuesday next. He is accompanied by his father, Edmund Cody, of Wisconsin, who will permanently reside here.

Mrs. Minnie Hampton is down from Fales' Hot Springs, visiting friends.

Dr. C. Sinclair and wife went to Antelope Valley yesterday.

Joel Parmeter, of Sacramento, is expected here next week, to visit his brother, P. Parmeter.

Prof. F. Frank and wife, the New York opticians, arrived in Bridgeport yesterday and have taken rooms at the Leavitt House, to remain for a short time. They have been doing a great deal of fine work in their line all around for some time, but their home was far away to get so high up as Bridgeport. Our exchanges speak very highly of them, and we predict success for them here, as we know our people appreciate such a good and rare opportunity as this to have their eyesight properly attended to.

SKIPPED AND CAUGHT.—A few days ago Jas. Graham, a Bodie butcher, skipped the town with considerable money in his trousers, and a number of creditors in the town and county. One of the latter pursued him and telegraphed from Hawthorne to Carson to have him arrested. Sheriff Stewart, of Esmeralda county, who was in Carson, arrested him, the creditor being P. Conway, of Sweetwater, in that county. Graham, better known in this section as "Gillbooley," engaged W. Woodburn, of Carson, to defend him. The Sheriff of Ormsby found \$450 on him when arrested, and for this amount he gave Woodburn an order on the Sheriff, but whether Woodman gets the money and leaves his creditor in the mud remains to be seen. It has been a common thing for Bodieites to skip the town heavily in debt, but with their pockets full of money, and it is time a halt was had.

UP HILL WORK.—On Wednesday of last week the plate and field notes of the Look-out mine, and Sweetwater Mill Site were posted at an altitude of 11,000 feet above tide water, the posters taking horses to within three miles and from thence by foot. They left Cameron at 6 1/2 A. M. and did not get back until 11 1/2 P. M., the ascent being difficult and dangerous.

CASH ON HAND.—The Bodie mining companies reported the amount of cash on hand on the 1st of the month as follows: Bulwer Co., \$6873 25; Bodie, \$6406 02; Mono, \$3633 55; Standard Co., \$35,536 09; Syndicate, \$2757 05.

COUNTY MONEY.—On Monday the money in the County Treasury was counted by the proper officers, who found therein the proper amount—\$15,584 93.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. T. Lloyd Bradley will hold services at the School House tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

ANOTHER WEEK will probably bring the haying in this valley to a snail. All have excellent crops.

WELL OPEN.—On Monday, school will open under the management of H. O. Hampton, teacher.

Last night was a cold one.

Prof. Frank and wife, the celebrated New York opticians, are at the Leavitt House for a few days only. Do not delay to go and see them, as they will be gone in a few days. They will be glad to see you. Go to the house and get advice anyway.

MONO COUNTY MINES.

The combination tunnel of the Golota, Montebello and Sterling mines in the Jordan District is being pushed ahead energetically and the indications are good for the ledge being within easy running distance, and liable to be cut within a very short time. The tunnel is 1250 feet.

The work of getting out ore from the Dunderberg mine, near Bridgeport, is progressing. Several tons will be shipped to be worked by mill process. A. F. Bryant, who left for San Francisco on Monday, took two sacks of ore from the two drifts for a sample working.

Surveyors have been surveying the disputed ground of the Bulwer-Standard, containing the rich strike reported a short time since. For the good of Bodie and the county generally it is to be hoped that the two Companies will settle the disputed points without a resort to the courts again.

The Lakeview mine at Lundy is looking fine, and a recent working of a few tons of ore paid splendidly. The new 10-stamp mill will be pushed to completion as fast as possible.

COLLAR BONE BROKEN.—On Saturday last Louis S. Amlot was thrown from a bucking horse on Thompson's ranch, at Mono Lake, and had his left collar bone broken, and was otherwise injured.

THERE were two many drunken Indians in town on Sunday last. The person furnishing the native liquor will get cinched very suddenly if they don't stop it.

SCARLET FEVER.—Of the 11 children of Benton, has three children sick with the scarlet fever.

THE weather is very pleasant; temperature days and cold nights.

A GOOD WORK.

Harrison McCamly is now taking orders in this county, Alpine county, and Douglas county, Nev., for "Dollars and Sense, or How to Get On," by P. T. Barnum, the world's greatest showman. This work was completed about six months before Mr. Barnum's death, which occurred last April. It is a most interesting work, containing, in brief, the rules for success in life which must be followed by every one who desires to achieve either fame or fortune. P. T. Barnum was one of the most popular and successful business men of the country, and well fitted and qualified to point out to others a sure road to an honorable and successful life. Having reached a ripe old age and full of the wisdom of experience, he made this his crowning work and in it will be found much practical advice, counsel and admonition, invaluable alike to the young man just starting in life, and the middle-aged who, discouraged, are almost tempted to give up the struggle—in fact it will be found to be a reliable guide, a safe adviser and a cheerful companion. It contains amusing and laughable reminiscences of his long and eventful life, and, also, sketches of twenty-five other prominent men. It also contains an appendix on "Money, Banks and Banking," which will be of value to all money getters. It is a work of 450 pages, and over 100 original pen and ink sketches. It is a work our people can well afford to subscribe for. Mr. McCamly's Postoffice address is Carson, Nev., Box 444.

New York Republican nominations are J. Sloat Fassett for Governor, John Voorman, Lieutenant Governor; Eugene F. O'Connor, Secretary of State; Arthur G. Wade, Controller; Ira M. Wedges, Treasurer; Wm. E. Sutherland, Attorney General. It was a harmonious and enthusiastic gathering, and the Republicans are confident of carrying the State.

THEY TRY THE WHAT?—The "Condell's Big Can" Baking Powder, warranted 1 1/2 lb. full weight and perfectly pure. Those who have used it commend it. To be had at the store of Joe A. Brown.

Macomber's XXX Vinegar, 75 cents a gallon, at Bryant's Store.

A Special Line of Fancy Groceries just received by D. Hays & Bro.

Boston Transcript: In a few weeks the children will go back to school with renewed energy for tormenting the teacher.

The more solid hay is packed the better it keeps. It is the admission of air that injures it.

Cyrus Smith, an old resident of Smith Valley, died last week of cancer.

The Massachusetts Prohibitionists have nominated a full State ticket.

A MYSTERY.

How the human system ever recovers from the bad effects of the numerous medicines often literally poured into it for the supposed relief of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and other ailments, is a mystery. The mischief done by bad medicine is scarcely less than that caused by disease. If they who are weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated, or rheumatic, would often be guided by the experience of invalids who have thoroughly tested Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, they would in every instance obtain the speediest aid derivable from rational medicine. This medicine is a searching and at the same time a thoroughly safe remedy derived from vegetable sources, and possessing, in consequence of its basis of pure blood, properties to a medicinal stimulant not found in any other. It is a powerful and reliable aid in the treatment of the debilitated, dyspeptic and jaundiced.



PROF. F. FRANK & WIFE, THE POPULAR N. Y. OPTICIANS, ARE AT THE LEAVITT HOUSE, AND WILL REMAIN ONE WEEK.

Eyesight

Especially good eyesight, is a blessing to mankind! We cannot be too careful of our eyesight. To neglect our eyesight is direct violation of the laws of nature. Glasses are the greatest gift science has bestowed on mankind; without them the multitude of people would be practically blind. It is a common thing to hear people complain of poor glasses, by which the defects already existing are aggravated and increased.

Speaking about our glasses, we may freely say they are the kind generally approved as the most excellent and perfect ones in use. Once worn, other glasses will never be adopted by any wearer of spectacles. Here are a few advantages of our make of glasses:

They never tire, but strengthen and invigorate the eyes. The eye, instead of undergoing changes, as being flattened, etc., as with ordinary glasses, has every inducement to regain and retain its normal convexity and condition, as in youth. The material from which our glasses are ground is the best known to the optical profession. It is pure, hard, brilliant, and not liable to become scratched or injured. From the peculiar construction of the lenses, they assist and preserve the eyesight, rendering frequent changes unnecessary. They confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision with an amount of ease and comfort not heretofore enjoyed by spectacle-wearers. They are made with all regards to be a perfect optical lens, free from all chromatic substances and prismatic lights—points very important in the construction of a perfect lens. They are unequalled in clearness, and also coldness to the eye. They can be worn with perfect ease for any length of time at one sitting, giving astonishing clearness of vision, particularly by candle or other artificial light, and a great comfort to the wearer. When the eyes pain or ache from the action of the light, and in reading, writing, or sewing upon vivid colored bodies, these lenses, by softening the rays, afford the most agreeable sensation to the eye, and preserve the same wonderfully.

Do not postpone to attend to your eyesight. Call and get your eyes examined and tested on the most scientific principles and by the most improved instruments. Consultation free. Office at the Leavitt House, Bridgeport.

Prof. AND Mrs. FRANK, the Popular New York Opticians.

An English syndicate has been given an option on the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company of Racine, Wis.

The cruiser Charleston arrived at Honolulu August 28th., after a passage of eight days.

U. S. District Judge Lorenzo Sawyer suddenly died on Monday, aged 71 years.

Ex-President M. Jules Grevey of France died on Wednesday, aged 78 years.

A delicious summer dessert, and one that is familiar to most housekeepers, is a mold of farina pudding served with preserved strawberries or cherries and cream. What is not so familiar, perhaps, to some of them is the method of taking away the solidity of this pudding, rendering it light and creamy. A young woman sold for her delicate farina molds gives the receipt in full: To one quart of milk, four table-spoonfuls of farina, a pinch of sugar. Boil in a double boiler until slightly thickened, and immediately upon taking from the stove stir in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs, after which mould.

An Italian bill of lading which comes with fruit from Palermo is a literary curiosity. It takes about a thousand words to tell where the liability of the vessel ceases. The first clause excepts "not of God, the Queen's enemies, pirates, robbers by land or sea, jettison, thieves, vermin, restraints of princes and rulers of people," and then it goes on to make further exceptions until it seems quite doubtful if any freight at all could be shipped. Although the company is Italian the old fashioned English form is followed, as appears by the term "the Queen's enemies."—N. Y. Press.

The battle-ship Maine's engines were lately tested in the shop for two hours in the presence of Secretary Tracy. A special clause in the builders' contract called for them to use only material of American manufacture and this has been carried out to the letter. Every bolt, coupling, cylinder, the piston rods and all the brass work is home product. None but American workmen have been employed and the result is one of the most finished and thoroughly constructed sets of machinery that can be found the world over. Experts of large European experience stated that the engines would compare favorably with the best of English work.

A young wife in Georgia is about to sue for divorce on the ground of violation of the marriage contract. She alleges that when, before marriage, she told her sweetheart she was willing to share his poverty and live on bread and water, he pledged his sacred honor that if she would furnish the bread he would hustle around and get the water. And so they were married; but hardly was the honeymoon ended before the collector came around and cut off the street pipe for non-payment of the water rent.

Miss Hattie J. Chipps, who lives near Budd's Lake, N. J., has fashioned portions of hair from the heads of over 2,000 individuals into a large wreath of over 1,000 flowers and leaves. This unique oddity is composed of hair of every shade and color known to the anthropologist. The young artist spent over a year in collecting the locks of hair before commencing work on the wreath.

The steam yacht Yamacas, owned by W. R. Hearst, proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner, will be sailed around Cape Horn to San Francisco. The trip will take at least a month and will be the longest and most perilous voyage ever undertaken by a craft of her size and kind. The time for starting has not yet definitely been settled. Since the above was put in type it has been decided to send the vessel on a steamer by way of the Straits, the machinery to come overland. The interior work and decorations will be done at San Francisco.

THERE are not enough graduates from West Point this year to fill the vacancies of commissioned officers in the regular army, and not enough applications to supply the required number of cadets for next year. It looks as if our young men were not embracing the military profession with very great ardor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES. A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN. General Merchandise, Main Street, Bridgeport. Choice Family Groceries, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Candles and Nuts, Yankee Notions, Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges, Stationery, etc., etc.

\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to today... MONEY

MONEY... THE CHRONICLE-UNION IN THE PIONEER JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS IN CALIFORNIA

FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR, AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT NO. 18, 1891. STATE OF CALIFORNIA. 1891. Alpine, Inyo and Mono Counties, WILL BE HELD AT Bishop, Inyo County, California, Sept. 29. & 30. and Oct. 1, & 2, 1891. \$2,000 Premiums. \$800 Purse.

For Particulars See Pamphlet Premium List. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. E. ROBINSON, BERT. RHINE, BOWE LOVE, JOHN S. GORMAN, C. A. WALTERS, T. F. A. CONNELLY, F. MAIVER, W. S. ENOS. E. ROBINSON, President. G. W. ORALO, Secretary. BERT. RHINE, Treasurer.

DEATH BRAVELY MET.

A Recent Military Execution in One of the Mexican States.

The Heroic Manner in Which an Unfortunate Officer Paid His Debt to the Last Request of His Executioners—A Sad Story.

Monterrey and the state of Nuevo Leon have been the theater of many military tragedies, but the shooting of Salvador Estuperron, second lieutenant of the Mexican cavalry, was the saddest that has ever darkened the annals of the state.

Last December, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a company of the Thirteenth regular cavalry was ordered to do special duty at Cadereyta, a small town on the Gulf road. The company was in command of a first lieutenant and Estuperron.

A dispute arose between the officers, and Lieut. Estuperron, fearing, as his friends say, that his life was in danger, drew his pistol, but did not shoot at his superior. It is claimed that he snapped the pistol, but it missed fire. For this offense he was placed under arrest and tried by a general court-martial and sentenced to death. There were extenuating circumstances admitted and the case was carried to the highest federal court. Pending a decision the first officer of the company was shot dead in the portals at Monterrey by one of his soldiers, and the soldier, while yet the smoke was curling from his weapon, was shot down by the captain of the company. Whether these deaths affected the pardoning power or not will never be known, but the finding of the court was approved, and powerful personal appeals by persons intimately associated with President Diaz were unavailing.

The time of the shooting was kept a profound secret for a time. The cathedral clock chimed four. There was a sharp bugle call, a hurrying of mustering feet, quick commands and rapid evolutions, and in a few moments the garrison fell into line. The gate in the rear of the barracks was opened, and the Thirteenth cavalry, in full marching order, on foot, issued forth, followed by their band with muffled instruments. The Fifth cavalry followed, and then the Fifth infantry. They formed a square, three sides of which consisted of the respective regiments. The fourth was the wall of the barracks. The general commanding the department and staff took up a position in the center. When the troops halted the commanding officer cried: "Attention! Fix bayonets!" He then announced the sentence, and added:

"If any man moves in the ranks or gives any expression of sympathy with the prisoner or fault with the sentence, he shall be committed to prison from one to five years, depending on the gravity of the offense."

Silence, as of death, fell upon the soldiers and the few spectators who were allowed to be present. It was now four forty-five. From the gate issued a company of the Thirteenth, at its head a prisoner and by his side a priest. With a drum tread and a proudly lifted head he marched, never faltering or halting, but with a bright smile upon his face, he looked the least concerned of the party. He halted at a small marked elevation twenty feet from the barracks. His company filed past and formed in front, four files deep. Two lines advanced, halted, and no still advanced. There were six men in each line. The firing party was composed of six men in the front line within ten feet of the prisoner, and the second line within fifteen feet. The other two lines formed a reserve. The death knell tolled, and the clock struck five. The officer advanced to handgaze the eyes of the prisoner, but the latter waved the officer aside and said:

"I've looked to often in the face of death to fear it now."

"It shall be as you wish," said the captain, as he took his place to the left of the firing party. Taking off his hat the prisoner surveyed the assembled troops and looked once for the sun-faded hills, and said to the firing party: "Shoot straight for my heart, but do not strike my face. Adieu." And bringing his hands to the position of "attention," he waited the end. The was a slight flash of the captain's sword. The guns came to "Ready!" Another flash. "Aim!" The blade drops. Six sheets of flame dart toward the prisoner, who sprang into the air with three bullets in his heart. The surgeon took his wrist. The captain gave a quick command, a soldier stepped from the ranks, and placing his rifle to the prisoner's head, fired. In less than fifty seconds from the drop of the sword Lieutenant Estuperron was dead.

An Enterprising Miss.

A bright Maine girl, who, several years ago, at the age of twelve, was left to care for herself, determined that she would not only support herself, but would have as good an education as the country afforded. She went out doing housework and saved enough money to fit herself for Wellesley college. Here she took a special two-years' course, was given a scholarship and swept rooms and helped clean house during vacation for spending money. Then she obtained a position as teacher in an evening school in Boston, and did microscopical and other work to defray her expenses in the medical school at Boston university. After completing her studies she borrowed money and went to study in the hospitals of Paris and Vienna. Since her return she has settled in Los Angeles, where she has a large practice in the city of invalids and has been able to pay all her debts. What girl cannot succeed in making her way if she is willing to work for it as this girl has?

Breaking Log-Jams with Dynamite. They break up jams of logs in the Androscoggin with dynamite. The charges are pushed to a long pole and forced through the boiling water. The jam leaves at once. Formerly men went out to the jam, but it was very dangerous work. Sometimes eight cartloads are exploded at once.

THE GIST OF IT.

This name of one of the blackest colored men in Mexico, Mo., is Green Brown.

These Quakers have three hundred and fifty women teachers in the United States.

One sheet of paper recently made was eight feet wide and seven and three-quarters miles long.

It takes a sailing vessel one hundred and twenty-five days to sail from Philadelphia to San Francisco.

After a heavy county (Pa.) man burned a log he found in the ashes a lump of silver worth \$350.

"You kick the bucket and I do the rest" heads the advertisement of an undertaker in a St. Louis newspaper.

A Reading (Pa.) man has just received a letter mailed to him by his soldier brother twenty-seven years ago.

A local preacher of Pottstown, Pa., has been living on one meal a day for thirty years and is in excellent health.

Farmers are traveling by the score to Mystic, Conn., to get a look at a grape-vine on which a potato vine is growing.

Texas is a church building in New York every inch of the front of which is concealed by a luxurious growth of ivy.

Sono, W. Va., has a unique railroad station. It is built around a giant elm tree, and the roof is shaped like an umbrella.

A Minneapolis inventor claims he can fly to St. Paul and back within fifteen minutes by the aid of his now-fangled machine.

DAINTY NEEDLEWORK.

Heavy linen sheets are marked with one large initial embroidered in white just below the wide upper hem.

An exceedingly attractive tablecloth has a decoration of violets embroidered in the natural color and looking as if they had been scattered carelessly over the white cloth.

Honey-comb canvas is again in favor for fancy work. An easy way of decorating it is to outline a conventional design in white linen dows and then darn in the surface of the design with gold color.

A handsome quilt with design of conventionalized carnations is made of white linen damask. The pattern is boldly drawn, a bird occupies the center, and this and some overhanging fruit give the quilt a quaintness all its own.

A very pretty frame for small engravings or etchings. The foundation of the frame may be flat, thin wood or heavy pasteboard, over which the silk is stretched. Cut the silk in long narrow strips and lay them flat on the frame, but make a full puff in each corner where the strips join.—N. Y. World.

IN THE COURT ROOM.

A Montreal judge has decided that a hotel cook is not a domestic servant.

Two attorneys in St. Joseph, Mo., have been retained in suits against their fathers.

A sheriff at Gadsden, Ala., allowed part of a jury under his care to visit a saloon and drink beer. His indiscretion cost him a \$50 fine.

An Irish judge was presented with white gloves the other day to mark the entire absence of criminal cases from the calendar in his riding.

A thief in female costume arrested in New York the other day proved to be a man who had been wearing women's clothes for a number of years.

A judge who is holding court at Broken Bow, Neb., is forcing attorneys to get up in the morning, as he has the docket called at 7:30 a. m., sharp.

Sticklers for justice may appear very ridiculous, but they don't care for that. There are three suits in court at Ann Arbor, Mich., growing out of the loss of four towels.

MATRIMONIAL CANDIDATES.

A New York girl of fourteen has just been married for the third time.

An Atchison girl who is soon to be married will pay the expenses of the wedding tour.

A girl at Pittsburgh, Pa., has just eloped with her first love, from whom she ran away ten years ago after promising to marry him.

A widower of sixty-one in Wellington, Kan., wedded a young woman of twenty after an acquaintance of one week. Just one week after marriage she left him.

A Haverhill girl and a Chinaman were married in Chicago the other day. The celestial's business associates to the number of thirty were present and struggled for a chance to salute the bride.

Sue Shu, a Chinese laundryman at Paducah, Ky., married his assistant, Miss Ida Rutledge, a pretty American girl. The ceremony was American and the groom was disguised in a dress suit. The bride says it is not a matter of business convenience, but pure, unadulterated love.

FACTS SCIENTIFIC.

Analysis of individual bees indicates that maturity, more than size, determines the sugar contents of the bee.

We lose two pounds of water in twenty-four hours by perspiration, and the more we perspire the cooler we become.

The number of eggs in a six-pound eel in November is fully nine million; under the microscope they measure eighty to the linear inch.

A Cuban fifteen times sweeter than cane sugar and twenty times sweeter than beet sugar, is reported by a German chemist from cotton-seed meal.

The Societe d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale of Paris has awarded a prize of twenty-five hundred francs to Henry M. Howe, of Boston, son of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, for a treatise on the metallurgy of steel.

Onion glasses for microscopes are now made in Germany of glass that contains phosphoric and boracic acid. It is stated that with lenses made of this glass an object one-twenty-fourth of an inch in diameter can be distinctly seen.

FARMING IN FOREIGN LANDS.

According to present indications the coffee crop of Brazil for 1901 will be, at the minimum, 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 bags.

The cultivation of tobacco in British North Borneo is rapidly increasing. The output for last year was a million and a half pounds.

The exports of flaxseed from Argentina are 42,000 to 50,000 tons per annum, half of it going to Great Britain and twenty per cent. to the United States.

Near Milan, Italy, 20,000 acres of land, irrigated with water from the city sewers, are yielding crops of from eight to ten tons of hay a acre, while occasionally some separate meadows will yield even larger amounts.

The rape seed acreage of the Punjab, India, is 41,200 acres, being 118,200 acres in excess of last year. The crop is expected to be a very good one. The wheat area this year is 7,334,200 acres, or 1,011,500 more than last year.

Small farms are the rule in Sweden, and the Swedish peasant usually owns the soil he tills. Over two-thirds of the farms are between five and fifty acres in extent, and more than 30 per cent. are little homesteads of less than five acres.

THIS GRAND REPUBLIC.

In twenty years there has been no counterfeiting of Uncle Sam's postage stamps.

There is a difference of only twenty-two square miles between the areas of England and Iowa.

The finest gardens and nearly all the peridots found in the United States are collected from ant hills and scorpion nests in New Mexico and Arizona.

Montana is larger than the empire of Turkey. Texas is larger than the whole Austrian empire by 33,000 square miles, and New Mexico is larger than Great Britain and Ireland together.

It is estimated that at least \$10,000,000 of the government's paper money supposed to be in circulation has been lost or destroyed. By the sinking of one vessel off the Atlantic coast some years ago \$1,000,000 in greenbacks was lost.

United States cents exhibited in connection with a meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological society show that the earlier productions of these coins are much superior in their designs to others more recently issued. The most prized coins on account of their rarity are the issues of 1790, 1793 and 1814.

PEOPLE ONE SELDOM MEETS.

An 11-year-old Kansas boy was granted a teacher's certificate last week. A Philadelphia baker treats the conductors and passengers of a car that passes his shop at five o'clock every morning to a hot loaf of bread.

There is a family in Lithuania, Ga., which consists of husband, wife and four children—no twins—and the total weight of the family is less than two hundred pounds. The wife and mother weighs seventy-five pounds.

The model husband was seen on a Detroit street car recently. He had a letter written by his wife stuck in his hat band so as to have a sure thing on mailing it. There was not a lady in the car who did not catch on and smile approvingly.

The meanest man in the world lives in Atchison. He refused to say good morning to the people he met on the streets to-day, giving as an excuse that he was tired of saying good morning to the same people every day of his life.—Atchison Globe.

BOOKS AND BOOK WRITERS.

George Kennan's "Siberia" will shortly be published in London.

Pierre Loti, the new member of the French academy, has written most of his books on board ship during the long hours of the night.

The new edition of Ruskin's "Modern Painters," it is said, will bring the author a profit of fully thirty thousand dollars. And yet to publish one's own books is declared to be a foolish plan.

Thomas A. Edison is writing his first novel. A telegraph, Atlantic cable, telephone, phonograph, and the accessories, and the despatcher occurs in a thunder shower.

Vicron Htoo still sells largely. During the past five years the proceeds from his various works have amounted to 1,450,375 francs, excluding the sale of the Guillaume edition of "Notre Dame" and the "Gosvies incidents."

ABOUT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

The greatest day's run of any ocean steamship was 516 miles.

The Savannah was the first steamship to cross the Atlantic; time, 35 days.

The longest steamship now in service in the world is the Teutonic, 500.66 feet long.

About ninety steamships are engaged in the transatlantic passenger trade.

The Etruria carries the largest number of cabin passengers—350—of any steamship afloat.

The average expense of running a steamship from New York to Liverpool and return is \$75,000.

One of the great liners will consume about 335 tons of coal every twenty-four hours, or 400 pounds a minute.

RARE, OLD BOOKS AND PAPERS.

A Georgia man has a Bible printed in 1830.

A perfect copy of the first edition of Defoe's Robinson Crusoe lately sold in London for \$275.

Probably the rarest stamp in existence has just been sold in London for \$250. It is an American 8-cent stamp issued at Brattleboro, Vt., in 1843.

An unknown essay by Goethe on the comparative anatomy of the skulls of mammals, supposed to have been written in 1794, has just been discovered.

An unknown choral work by Gluck has just been discovered in MS. at Dresden, written in 1767 at the request of the grand duke Leopold, of Tuscany, to celebrate the birth of an heir.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Quick Time and Cheap Fares To Eastern and European Cities, via the Great Trans-continental All-Rail Route.

OF THE

Southern Pacific Company.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Daily Express Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway lines in the East, and at

NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS

With the several Steamship Lines to ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars attached to Overland Express Trains.

TOURIST-SLEEPING CARS attached to Overland Express Trains.

Tickets sold, Sleeping Car Berths secured and proper information given upon application at the Company's Office, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc.

Orders sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH D. GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager, T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R., SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R., SAN FRANCISCO.

GELATT'S

BRIDGEPORT

LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

On and after JULY 1st, 1891, will leave GENOA (On ARRIVAL OF STAGES from CARSON)

MONDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on

MONDAYS and FRIDAYS for

Coleville, Topaz and Holbrook's,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL

ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Waggon team, loaded wagon and two animals, \$1.00
Each additional pair of animals, .50
Horse and buggy, .25
Pack animals, each, .10
Cows and sheep, each, .05
Empty team, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL

ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.
All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, no credit is given.

Waggon team, loaded wagon and two animals, \$1.50
Each additional pair of animals, .50
Horse and buggy, .25
Pack animals, each, .10
Cows and sheep, each, .05
Empty team, half-price.

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy, .75
Wagon team, 1.00
Additional pair, .50
Horseman, .25
Lone stock, each, .05
1st ft. WILLIAM PRICE.

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AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

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